

CONFIDENTIAL.]

[No. 10 of 1877.]

## REPORT ON NATIVE PAPERS

FOR

The Week ending the 10th March 1877.

IN reference to the scarcity of water in the Hooghly district, the *Sádháraní*, of the 25th February, makes the following observations. If Mr. Beverley's census is correct, the district of Hooghly is by far the most populous of all districts in the world. A third part of this large population suffers from a fearful scarcity of water at the present time, which is, no doubt, principally due to the insufficient rainfall during the last four years, and to the Railway embankment on the east bank of the Dámodar. Twenty years ago, this embankment was constructed by the Railway Company, and it has become a source of considerable injury to the district. Formerly, the inundations of the Dámodar cleared the district of its foul water, fertilized the soil by leaving an alluvial deposit, and secured a full supply of water in the *khals*, *bils*, and tanks. The construction of the embankment, however, has altered this state of things, and the accumulation of foul water has engendered malarious fever and other diseases. The ponds and other reservoirs having dried up, agriculture is carried on with difficulty; and there is a lack of drinking water, and a rise in the price of fish. The subject should receive prompt consideration; and the District Association has not therefore taken it up too soon. A large number of villages will be benefited by cutting open the embankment in some place, and introducing the water of the Dámodar into the channel of the Kana, Kanti, and Saraswati rivers.

SADHARANI,  
February 25th, 1877.  
Circulation about 516.

2. The same paper has the following remarks under the heading, "A lesson from the Fenuah cases":—However stupid or wanting in independence a person might be, he cannot but admit, when reading any newspaper of the last year, that the European Magistrates in the mofussil can, in utter defiance of all laws, and in a very arbitrary manner, bring any body, whether rich or poor, into trouble; and that, occasionally, haughty and overbearing Europeans actually do this. It is also clear that the fear of the High Court alone is not sufficient to suppress such actions. What remedy then remains? The editor suggests one; the gradual formation of a class of educated native pleaders, jealous of the dignity and privileges of their profession, and animated by a noble *spirit*, which will act as a check on the high-handed vagaries of the Executive officers.

SADHARANI.

3. Adverting to the poverty of the inhabitants of Janye, Báksá, Begumpore, and a number of other villages in the Hooghly district and the prevalence of malarious fever among them, the same paper urges on Government the need of establishing some charitable dispensaries in these afflicted localities.

SADHARANI.

4. A correspondent of the same paper is anxious to know what action Government has taken in reference to the existence of fearful disputes between landlords and tenants in the Jessore district, which, so early as July 1875, engaged the attention of Sir Richard Temple. The matter

SADHARANI.



should be attended to without further delay ; as serious consequences are likely to result from indifference.

SADHARANI,  
March 4th, 1877.

5. The same paper, of the 4th March, makes the following remarks in the course of an editorial, headed, "the Final Decision in the Fenuah Cases." It neither bespeaks a cultivated taste, nor is it agreeable, to have constantly to write against Government. But in view of the arbitrary acts, which have become common in these days, we should be wanting in our duty if we passed them over without any protest. The people were hitherto proud of the justice administered in the High Court. In seeking to shield a rash, oppressive, and unprincipled European Civilian, Government has now brought that Court into contempt; and struck a blow at the root of British Justice. Government has thus worked its own ruin ; and yet, if after this, the people are found to express discontent, the Anglo-Indian editors will brand the Bengalis with such epithets as ungrateful, disloyal, scurrilous, and what not.

As to the final judgment of the High Court in this case, it is observed that, perhaps, a decision so strange was never passed in even the most barbarous country in the world. It is first taken for granted, that there has been no illegality in the proceedings ; and then, punishment is inflicted on a number of innocent persons on the strength of this supposition. There is not a doubt that the fame of British Justice is gone for ever. There is no justice in this country. We should not therefore remain idle ; but make an agitation in England. It is hoped that the several associations in Calcutta will consider the matter.

SADHARANI.

6. Adverting to the passing of the Presidency Magistrates' Bill, which vests the Magistrates of Calcutta with increased powers, the same paper again dwells on the desirability of agitating the grievances of the people in England.

SADHARANI.

7. The same paper has the following remarks in the course of an editorial "On Capital Punishment." The provisions bearing on this subject are extremely cruel, and are a conspicuous blot on the British Penal Code. We do not say that capital punishment has not its uses ; but that the disadvantages attending it more than counterbalance the advantages. Hence, it is not wrong to pray the authorities occasionally to suspend the operations of this provision of the law.

SAMBAD BHASKAR,  
March 26th, 1877.

8. The *Sambád Bháskar*, of the 26th March, is highly gratified to learn that the scheme of decentralization is about to be introduced in all its entirety into Indian Finance by Sir John Strachey ; and finds matter for self-congratulation in the fact that it was this paper which first suggested the adoption of this scheme during the incumbency of the late Mr. Wilson as Finance Minister. He now suggests that only the expenditure on the army and a few other similar items be fixed as charges on the Imperial Revenues ; and that the provinces be allowed sole power over the rest of their funds, which should be deposited in Provincial treasuries, and expended according to their several needs ; and that the cash balances be reserved for paying off debts. The subject, whether the public debt may not be equitably adjusted between the provinces, should be taken into consideration. This will have the advantage of stimulating them to reduce the amount of their liabilities, if the loans which it may be hereafter necessary to open in the public interests be charged on the province, on whose behalf they are required.

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
March 1st, 1877.  
Circulation about 2,217.

9. We make the following extract from an editorial in the *Amrita Bazar Patriká*, of the 1st March, headed "Commerce and the ability of the Natives." If, overlooking their own interests, the British had taught natives



commercial pursuits, we would have, by this time, succeeded in driving all foreign merchants from the Indian markets, as effectually as the Chinese have, from their own country. Nor would this, in the long run, have ruined the interests of the British nation. It would rather have promoted them. It is a truth that the Government of a needy country can only be carried on with great difficulty. More especially is this the case, when it is a foreign possession, fraught with dangers and difficulties. The British are now gradually brought to feel the unpleasant consequences of having impoverished India. Perhaps no actual defeat on the field of battle could have proved so injurious to Russia as the reports of her impecuniosity which are circulated occasionally. Russia would not have the courage to insult Turkey in so wanton a manner if it had believed in the solvency of that power. It is given out that India is now threatened with a deficit; and that, owing to this, Lord Lytton is not able properly to attend to the suppression of the famine in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, and save Eastern Bengal from the ravages of storms and pestilence. For this cause the starving population are being driven away from the relief stations; the Delhi College has been abolished, and, in utter disregard of its plighted word, the construction of public works has been laid upon the Road Cess Funds. There would be no deficits, if India were rich. No civilized Government is ever known to have allowed its subjects to die of starvation on the plea of want of funds. It seems to be forgotten that, so long as India is subject to England, any increase in the wealth of the former is equally an accession to the wealth of the latter; and that, if India succeeded in increasing her wealth, the English Government might impose upon her any of her own charges without difficulty. So that the commercial prosperity of India will benefit the English more than the children of the soil; while, at the same time, it would stop the large drains made on the resources of the country by such foreign merchants as the Americans, French, Germans, &c., at the present time.

10. The *Prátikár*, of the 2nd March, is gratified to notice that Babu Prasanna Kumár Surbádihikári, the learned Principal of the Calcutta Sanskrit College, has been appointed Principal of the Berhampore College. The appointment has been very judiciously made; for the Babu, from his learning and long experience as an educationist, is peculiarly qualified to raise this declining institution. Being a native, he thoroughly understands the defects of native lads in learning English. Mr. Bellett, though a scholar, failed in this respect, as also in introducing the necessary reforms. The editor remarks that the Education Department cannot be congratulated on the appointment of Mr. Bellett as an Inspector of Schools, for he lacks the qualifications which make an efficient Inspector.

PRÁTIKAR,  
March 2nd, 1877.  
Circulation about 235.

11. The same paper writes a highly eulogistic article on Mr. Mackenzie, the Magistrate and Collector of Moorshedabad, who, by his impartial administration of justice and his courtesy, has endeared himself to the people of the district. It is, therefore, with a feeling of sorrow, not unmixed with gratification, that they regard the promotion of Mr. Mackenzie to the Bengal Secretariat.

PRÁTIKAR.

12. The same paper, while praising the ability and impartiality of Mr. Skrine, the Joint-Magistrate of Chooadanga, observes that the subscriptions, raised annually under his auspices, from the people living in that sub-division, to celebrate the melás are felt as burdens, and should be discontinued.

PRÁTIKAR.

13. The finale of the cases of Hridaya Patra and Jadu Nath Gangali, says the *Bhárat Mihir*, of the 1st March, has filled the minds of the

BHARAT MIHIR,  
March 1st, 1877.  
Circulation about 650.



public with apprehension. Not that they are in the least shaken in their unbounded confidence in the justice and impartiality of the High Court, which has, in the cases of these two offenders, felt it necessary to impose the extreme penalty of the law; but the fact cannot be ignored that a sense of uneasiness prevails throughout the country.

BHARAT MIHIR,  
March 1st, 1877.  
Circulation about 650.

14. Adverting to the fact that, within a short time past, two such able and highly qualified men as Babus Dina Nauth Ghosh and Kali Prasanna Ghosh should have left the Government service and taken appointments under two leading landholders of Eastern Bengal, the same paper remarks:—It clearly shows that the zemindars are becoming wiser, and increasingly desirous of introducing order into their affairs. We are glad to notice that at least some, though a few only, of the landholders of this province, have at last come to see that estates cannot be properly managed by ill-paid and illiterate men. It further shows that men of education and talents do not find it any longer profitable to remain in the service of Government.

BHARAT MIHIR.

15. In reference to the acquittal, by the High Court, of the Ferazi ryots, accused of murdering Babu Purna Chandra Roy, a zemindar of Furreedpore, the same paper observes:—We have no right to find fault with the judgment passed by the Court, as it has not been yet given to the public. But the crime is one which is too serious to be lightly passed over. In parts of Eastern Bengal there is a spirit of insubordination manifested by the tenantry; and from harrying the omlah and other zemindars, they have gradually become bold enough to murder a landlord also. Formerly it was the landlords who tyrannized over their tenantry; it is now the latter who have turned oppressors. A sudden fanaticism seems to have come upon them; and from long continuing in an abject and miserable condition, they have now pushed to the other extreme. Their refractoriness is but an outcome of this re-actionary movement. No zemindar can check the progress of an educated and enlightened tenantry; and there would have been no room for disputes, if they had had a due sense of their duties and responsibilities. As it is, however, the wicked example of the Ferazi ryots will encourage other tenants also in their rashness.

BHARAT MIHIR.

16. Adverting to the recent appointment of Babu Protáb Chandra Ghose and Amir Ally to posts, which were hitherto exclusively filled by Civilians, the same paper writes the following:—We are no enemies of the British Government, but are rather intensely devoted to it considering the present state of the country. One act of justice or mercy on the part of the Rulers gratifies us exceedingly. On the other hand, who is not aggrieved to notice the subversion of justice, an ignoring of the duties of a sovereign, and an abuse of power? We do not beg favors at the hands of Government; nor do we covet them. We should be gratified if the Government simply did its duty by us, and refrained from doing what they should not. Mr. Eden will be worthy of the utmost gratitude if, undaunted by the intimidation of the Civilians, and uninfluenced by the low counsels of his Secretaries, he adheres consistently to the policy which he has so liberally inaugurated.

Yet what is the use of giving him thanks? Will there never come a Governor courageous enough to do justice to our rights? One Ruler succeeds another; and changes are introduced into all departments. All are anxious to make themselves famous by the inauguration of some new measure; but no one has yet set himself to the task of doing justice to the claims of the natives. Occasional promises, however, are not wanting.



History will record the success of Mr. Eden's administration, if in this respect he achieves success.

17 We extract the following from an article, in the same paper, entitled "Lord Lytton." It is the paramount duty of the Sovereign to do good to his subjects. We do not say that the British Government is wholly wanting in this duty; but there is one feature about it, which fills us with regret, as often as we reflect on it. Almost all the Viceroys, who have been successively at the head of the administration during the last few years, have been occupied with, so to speak, the outward affairs of the State. Most part of their time has been taken up with writing despatches to the Secretary of State, considerations of military movements and preparations, the enactment and repeal of laws and regulations, and durbars, receptions, and sojourning in the Hills. They have had little leisure to attend to such humble things as the condition of the people, the thatched hut of the poor ryot, the field of the cultivator, and the mart of the tradesman. Lord Lytton has surpassed his predecessors in this respect. He is constantly haunted by Russophobia and a fear of the Afreedis. Even in Calcutta he cannot dismiss this thought from his mind. We had before credited His Excellency with independence of mind; but now we discover his weakness. He has fallen under the influence of the Stracheys, who wielded so much power over a former Viceroy. We cannot tell what we shall gain from his administration; possibly he will leave us where we were at the close of Lord Northbrook's rule, with this exception, that he has wasted lakhs of rupees on the Delhi Assemblage and revived the frontier troubles. His appointment to the Viceroyalty of India was an outcome of the morbid Russophobia, which rules in the mind of Lord Beaconsfield; but it is to be regretted that the object of the Assemblage has been defeated. Russia is not struck with terror. We hope Lord Lytton will henceforth attend to the internal state of the Empire, and seek to ameliorate the condition of its poor subjects.

BHARAT MINIR,  
March 1st, 1877.  
Circulation about 650.

18. The same paper fully sympathizes with the object of the memorial of the British Indian Association to the Government of India, on the doings of Mr. Kirkwood in Chittagong.

BHARAT MINIR.

19. The *Samáj Darpan*, of the 2nd March, regrets to notice that our Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. Eden, and the Director of Public Instruction, Mr. Sutcliffe, are both characterized by a partiality for the natives, which sometimes begets abuse. The editor's remarks are suggested by the appointment which, it is rumoured, will shortly be made, of Babu Pratab Chandra Ghosh to a Judgeship in the Calcutta Small Cause Court. The Babu does not possess the necessary qualifications for the post, and his elevation to it will create nothing but dissatisfaction.

SAMAJ DARPAN,  
March 2nd, 1877.  
Circulation about 460.

20. The *Moorshedabad Pratinidhi*, of the 1st March, dwells on the important service rendered to Government by the Native Newspapers. They give expression to the thoughts and feelings, the wants and grievances of the natives, and thus enable the Rulers efficiently to carry out the duties of government. They are friends to the State, and, wishing its welfare, are at times obliged to say unpleasant things about public men and measures. Sympathy and co-operation with the native press will strengthen the hands of the Rulers, while it will make them popular.

MOORSHEDABAD  
PRATINIDHI,  
March 1st, 1877.

21. The *Moorshedabad Patriká*, of the 2nd March, observes that, however greatly the English may distrust us, we are exceedingly loyal to the British Government. This was clearly seen on the occasion of the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi, when all the native chiefs joined in honoring the

MOORSHEDABAD  
PATRIKA,  
March 2nd, 1877.



Empress of India—and the people too, rich and poor, alike gave expression to their feeling of devotion to their Sovereign.

MOORSHEDABAD  
PATRIKA,  
March 2nd, 1877.

22. The same paper remarks that the system of managing Indian finances needs reform. This should be commenced with by making a reduction of all unnecessary expenditure. The high salaries paid to European officers of Government should be reduced. A large saving will be made by appointing qualified natives, whose services are available at a smaller cost, to the superior offices in the public service. The outlay on account of Home charges should be closely scrutinized; for India is often made to pay for things, which have not the remotest connection with her interests.

GRAMBARTTA  
PRAKASHIKA,  
March 3rd, 1877.  
Circulation about 200.

23. The *Grámbártá Prákáshiká*, of the 3rd March, remarks that the art of diplomacy is but another name for insincerity of speech. Ask Russia what is her business in Central Asia, and forthwith the reply is, that her object is only commerce. At one time, the people of India were simple enough to believe in such assertions; and they had to pay, as history tells us, dearly, for their simplicity. The English also came as traders to the East. We are not to be fooled by the Russians. Government seems anxious to check their advance. It is therefore of essential importance to the Rulers to confide in the natives of India, whose aid they must require in the hour of need. The people should be allowed admission into the army and trained for war. The army of the Native States also should be reformed and increased.

HINDU HITOISHINI,  
March 3rd, 1877.  
Circulation about 300.

24. The *Hindu Hitoishini*, of the 3rd March, complains that the officers of the Civil Courts in the Dacca district are extremely irregular in their attendance. They come to Court late, and detain their omlah till late at night; thus occasioning considerable inconvenience and loss, both to pleaders and suitors. A further consequence is that the appointed work cannot be got through, and consequently frequently falls into arrears.

HINDU HITOISHINI.

25. The same paper remarks that the planters in Assam and Chittagong, though they are constantly oppressing the laborers, and doing other illegal acts, are not usually punished by the authorities, even nominally, if at all. A native zemindar would be subjected to the severest punishment, if he committed similar offences.

DACCA PRAKASH,  
March 4th, 1877.  
Circulation about 300.

26. The *Dacca Prákásh*, of the 4th March, fully approves of the sentiments of the memorial, made to the Government of India, by the British Indian Association, on the case of Babu Lall Chand Chowdhurey, of Chittagong, and Mr. Kirkwood; and remarks that it is the duty of Lord Lytton to attend to the subject and redress the grievances complained of.

DACCA PRAKASH.

27. The same paper thus delivers himself on the judgment of the High Court in the Fenuah cases:—It is extremely to be regretted that, without expressing any opinion as to the truth and legality or otherwise of the proceedings under review, the Judges should have passed a contradictory judgment in the case. We do not know whether there ever has emanated another such judgment from the High Court; which would seem to have been obliged to express a vague opinion, with a view to shield a particular person from censure. The people had an unbounded confidence in the justice of the High Court; but this is now considerably shaken; and another consequence of this act will be that the officers in the mofussil, who possess an almost arbitrary authority, will be encouraged in their illegal and high-handed proceedings.

HOWRAH HITAKARI,  
March 4th, 1877.  
Circulation about 300.

28. The *Howrah Hitakarí*, of the 4th March, deplores the unsatisfactory state of the relations between Government and the Newspaper Press at the present time. There should be sympathy and co-operation between



them; and not, as now, an attitude of hostility, on the one hand, and scurrilous opposition, on the other. The country cannot make any progress so long as the two do not pull together.

29. A correspondent of the *Soma Prakásh*, of the 5th March, notices the following grievances of the native employés on the East Indian Railway in the Telegraph Department.

SOMA PRAKASH,  
March 5th, 1877.  
Circulation about 700.

(1).—They enjoy but little leave of absence. About ten days in the course of four or five years is all that is granted them, and that with difficulty. Overworked, and away from their homes and families, no wonder that many among them take to drinking and other immoral habits.

(2).—There is no increase of pay, or encouragement in any other form.

(3).—They are overworked, and have no time allowed them for sleep and rest. This has been especially the case ever since the number of Telegraph assistants in the third class stations was reduced on grounds of economy from three to two.

(4).—They are allowed only half pay, even during leave on medical certificate.

(5).—The amount granted as acting allowance is very small.

(6).—A deduction is made from the very small pay of the signallers for house-rent; while the station-masters, who all draw handsome salaries, are allowed free apartments in the stations.

30. Adverting to a speech recently delivered by Sir J. Lubbock, in which he observed that the maintenance of India is but a burden on the revenues of England, the same paper points out the erroneousness of this view; and remarks that, far from this being the case, India is drained of all her wealth by England.

SOMA PRAKASH.

31. The same paper notices the difficulty to which a large number of fishermen, on both sides of the Hooghly, from Chagdaha to Guptiparah, have been subjected, by the demand for rent on the part of a zemindar, who is lessee of a certain fishery, called the Bankipore fishery, in the Collectorate of Burdwan. The right of casting nets in this portion of the river has not been leased out to any body by Government; and the fishermen in question have enjoyed it for a long time past without being required to pay any rent. The zemindar has now made out that the limits of the fishery, of which he is the lessee, extend to this part of the river also, and has actually succeeded in obtaining from the moonsif of Panduah a decree favorable to his claim, by virtue of which he is harrying these poor men. The attention of Government is directed to the subject.

SOMA PRAKASH.

32. The *Sulabha Samáchar*, of the 6th March, is disappointed at the judgment of the High Court in the Fenuah cases, and makes very nearly the same remarks as those noticed in paragraph 27 from the *Dacca Prakásh*.

SULABHA SAMACHAR,  
March 6th, 1877.  
Circulation about  
3,000.

33. The *Samáchar Chandriká*, of the 7th March, notices, with disapprobation, the fact that the Jail Conference held all its sittings with closed doors; and that the public have not had any means of knowing how such an important subject has been disposed of.

SAMACHAR  
CHANDRIKA,  
March 7th, 1877.  
Circulation about 625.

34. The *Behár Bandhu* learns that, since Government has declined to publish the *Patna Gazette* in the Persian character, some of the Musulman nobility and gentry of that place have resolved to supply the desideratum, and have already commenced preparations to start a printing press for

BEHAR BANDHU,  
March 7th, 1877.



the purpose. On this the editor remarks that, no nation has as yet shown such zeal for its religion, or regard for its caste and customs, as the Mahomedan has done ; and he further advises his fellow Hindustanis to support the *Hindi Gazette*, good or bad, as it may be, by purchasing copies for themselves, and inducing their friends to do the same, lest the Government stop its publication on the plea that the project does not pay.

BEHAR BANDHU,  
March 7th, 1877.

35. At the commencement of an article headed, "Alas ! the Delhi College" :—The editor of this paper observes, that the reward, which Delhi has received for the Durbar having been held there, was the abolition of its college ; and the inhabitants must have been not a little astonished at such treatment from the hands of Lord Lytton, from whom, as a poet, better things were expected. By his Minute on the Fuller case, our expectations were raised, but only to be cast down. People of all castes and nationalities were against holding the Delhi Durbar ; but who heeded them ? The papers cried out that people were dying of starvation in Bombay and Madras, and Bengal was inundated with a flood ; yet Lord Lytton did not hesitate in spending crores of rupees upon the Delhi Durbar ; so that we expected that some great, though secret, undertaking would be the result. This Delhi Durbar, which turned India upside down for six months previous, has, like the mountain in labor, brought forth only a contemptible mouse. Rajahs and Princes, officials and traders, the ruling authorities and their subjects, were all brought together ; and the result was that a few got pieces of paper, and others had titles like tails appended to their names. Perceiving all this, we nevertheless still hoped, that, although the public in general derived no good, yet nothing evil would come of the pageant. But alas ! Hindustan, with its ever ill-destiny, has had to suffer great wretchedness both in the famine of Southern India and the devastation caused by the storm-wave and cyclone in Eastern Bengal ; and Government is now anxious about retrenching expenses, but not in the proper direction. Why were not the expenses of the Durbar reduced ? why has no reduction been made in the thousands and tens of thousands of rupees given to Englishmen as salaries ? why was not the contemplated creation of four new districts, wherein lacks of rupees will be spent, given up ? what saving will be effected by dismissing a few poor writers, peons, and *dufteries*, or by abolishing a college ? The fact of the matter is that the word *retrenchment* is merely a ruse to prevent the Hindustani competing with the Englishman ; and also to prevent the acts of Government from being properly scanned ; and this cannot be effected without doing away with high education. As the proverb says, "Where there is no reed (bamboo) there can be no flute to play upon ;" so, where there are no colleges, there will be no high education. Sentiments such as these can exist only in low minds ; and we were not prepared to expect this from Lord Lytton ; to whom our earnest prayer is that he will not cast a blot on his administration by abolishing the Delhi College. There are but two colleges under the Punjab Government ; and if that of Delhi be removed, that at Lahore alone will remain. We wait to see whether that territory (the Punjab), which is larger in extent than England, Ireland, and Scotland put together, will be allowed to have only one college.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,  
The 10th March 1877.

JOHN ROBINSON,  
Government Bengali Translator.



*List of Native Newspapers received and examined for the Week ending  
the 10th March 1877.*

No.	Name.	Place of publication.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Date.
1	"Balasore Sambád Báhiká"	Balasore ...	Bi-monthly ...	2nd March 1877.
2	"Sádháraní" ...	Chinsurah ...	Weekly ...	25th February & 4th March 1877.
3	"Sambád Bháskar" ...	Calcutta ...	Ditto ...	26th February 1877.
4	"Hindu Ranjiká" ...	Bauleah, Rajshahye ...	Ditto ...	28th ditto.
5	"Bhárat Mihir" ...	Mymensingh ...	Ditto ...	1st March 1877.
6	"Amrita Bazar Patriká" ...	Calcutta ...	Ditto ...	1st ditto.
7	"Samáj Darpan" ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2nd ditto.
8	"Education Gazette" ...	Hooghly ...	Ditto ...	2nd ditto.
9	"Pratikár" ...	Berhampore ...	Ditto ...	2nd ditto.
10	"Moorsheadabad Patriká" ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2nd ditto.
11	"Moorsheadabad Pratinidhi" ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2nd ditto.
12	"Grámbártá Prakáshiká" ...	Comercolly ...	Ditto ...	3rd ditto.
13	"Hindu Hitoishiní" ...	Dacca ...	Ditto ...	3rd ditto.
14	"Dacca Prakásh" ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	4th ditto.
15	"Howrah Hitakarí" ...	Bethar, Howrah ...	Ditto ...	4th ditto.
16	"Utkal Dípiká" ...	Balasore ...	Ditto ...	4th ditto.
17	"Soma Prakásh" ...	Bhowanipore ...	Ditto ...	5th ditto.
18	"Sulabha Samáchar" ...	Calcutta ...	Ditto ...	6th ditto.
19	"Samáchar Chandriká" ...	Ditto ...	Daily ...	2nd to 7th March 1877.
20	"Sambád Prabhákar" ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	28th February to 8th March 1877.
21	"Sambád Purnachandrodaya" ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	3rd to 9th March 1877.
22	"Jám-Jahán-numá" (in Persian.)	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	2nd and 9th ditto.
23	"Urdu Guide" (in Urdu) ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	3rd March 1877.
24	"Behár Bandhu" (in Hindi)	Bankipore, Patna ...	Ditto ...	7th ditto.

Bengal Secretariat Press.



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